

DRAFT

Country Nutrition Paper

Inputs from the Food and Agriculture Sector

Country

English version

Prepared for the
Joint FAO/WHO Second International Conference on
Nutrition
ICN2

Summary table

The proposed listed sources are only *suggestions* for where you may find your country data. Please refer to other sources where this is not possible and insert the year the data source was published. With reference to the sources for 1992, where possible, please use the data available in the paper prepared by your country for the 1992 ICN. Where this is not possible please insert data from other sources, specifying the source and year of publication.

<i>General Indicators</i>	<i>Most recent n/%</i>	<i>Sources / Year[i]</i>	<i>n/% in 1992</i>	<i>Sources 1992[i]</i>
Total population		UNPD		
National birth rate		UNPD		
Total number of live births		UNSTAT		
National life expectancy (males, females)		UNPD		
Human Development Index Rank		UNDP, 2011		
Population % below international poverty line		UNDP		
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		UNICEF		
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		UNICEF		
Maternal mortality ratio /100 000 live births (reported)		UNICEF		
Primary school net enrolment or attendance ratio		UNESCO		
Primary school net enrolment - ratio of males /females		UNESCO		
Access to improved drinking water in rural areas - %		World Bank		
Access to improved sanitation in rural areas - %		MDGI		
<i>Food availability</i>				
Arable land area – %		World Bank		
Average dietary energy requirement – Kcal		FAOSTAT		
Dietary energy supply (DES) - Kcal		FAOSTAT		
Total protein share in DES - %		FAOSTAT		
Fat share in DES - %		FAOSTAT		

[i] Refer to the year of data applicability

<i>Food consumption</i>	<i>Most recent n/%</i>	<i>Sources / Year[i]</i>	<i>% in 1992</i>	<i>Sources 1992[i]</i>
Average daily consumption of calories per person - Kcal		FAOSTAT		
Calories from protein - %		FAOSTAT		
Calories from fat - %		FAOSTAT		
Average daily fruit consumption (excluding wine) (g)		FAOSTAT		
Average daily vegetable consumption (g)		FAOSTAT		
<i>Nutritional Anthropometry</i>				
Prevalence of stunting in children < 5 years of age		DHS		
Prevalence of wasting in children < 5 years of age		DHS		
Prevalence of underweight children < 5 years of age		DHS		
Prevalence of obesity >30 BMI - Children under 5 years old - Adults		WHO		
Women (15-49 years) with a BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²		DHS		
<i>Infant and young child feeding by age</i>				
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months %		UNICEF		
Breastfeeding with complimentary foods (6-9 months)		UNICEF		
<i>Micronutrients</i>				
Households consuming adequately iodized salt (> 15ppm) -%		UNICEF		
Vitamin A supplementation coverage rate for children aged 6-59 months-%		UNICEF		
Percentage of children age 6-59 months with anemia		DHS		
Percentage of women age 15-49 with anemia		DHS		

[i] Refer to the year of data applicability

1. Country context since 1992

1.1. Geographic information

1.2. What are the main socio and economic developments since 1992?

Include changes in agriculture, food security, GDP and poverty rates

Please refer to the Summary table

In order to provide more details, please also add any other relevant table, chart or figure you may find significant. Where available data should be stratified by age and sex, indicating the origin of each (geographical area and time frame)

1.3. What are the main population, health and human development issues since 1992?

How has the population changed since 1992? Consider population demographics (population growth and distribution trends), rural or urban, the nutrition transition and any changes to the causes of mortality and illnesses. Also include changes in HDI, and sanitary and education situation

Please refer to the Summary table

In order to provide more details, please also add any other relevant table, chart or figure you may find significant. Where available data should be stratified by age and sex, indicating the origin of each (geographical area and time frame)

**Framework of the country paper for the
FAO/WHO Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2)**
Inputs from the Food and Agriculture Sector

In preparation for the FAO/WHO Second International Conference on Nutrition: ICN2, FAO/WHO member countries will be represented by officials from both the health and food and agriculture sectors. These guidelines are intended to assist participants from the food and agriculture sector to provide information (about 5 pages) following the proposed outline below. We suggest that the focal points from both agriculture and health work closely together in the preparation of their contributions so that their inputs can be incorporated into one country paper.

1. Current nutrition policy framework and implementation mechanisms in the country

- Describe the existing policy framework (i.e. policies, strategies and action plans related to nutrition, food security, agricultural development, sustainability, etc.) for addressing nutrition problems in your country. Responses should answer the following questions: What are the current food and agriculture sector policies, strategies or action plans for addressing nutrition? Is nutrition included as an objective of agricultural policies and/or national development plans? If there is a separate Nutrition Policy or Programme, what involvement is there from agriculture? What, if any, budget allocations have been made for food and nutrition security at national and local level?
- Describe the policy and programme implementation mechanisms in your country for improving food and nutrition security. What coordination mechanisms exist? Which line ministries are members of the national nutrition architecture? What are their roles and functions?
- Describe food and agriculture programmes and interventions being implemented to improve nutrition. These should include agriculture production programmes, processing, storage, preservation, dietary diversification, or food fortification programmes to improve food and nutrition security. You may also make reference to ecosystems, food biodiversity, land rights, gender, trade issues, fiscal policies including food subsidies/taxes, input subsidies, tariffs etc.

Also describe:

- What are the success stories, best practices and lessons learnt from implementing food and agriculture based programmes aimed at improving nutrition?
- What is the scale in which those programmes and interventions are being implemented at national level, provincial or district level?
- What delivery platforms are being used? (e.g. community based, agricultural extension based?)
- Who are the main implementing partners and donors?

2. Analysis of past and current nutrition action in the country

What progress has been made in terms of political commitment and operational capacity since the 1992 International Conference on Nutrition (ICN)? Responses should address the existing policy framework and the coordination mechanisms referred to above. In addition

please describe any developments in the following areas since the ICN, including one or two sentences describing the current situation:

- Managerial capacities of line ministry staff at national, provincial and district levels?
- Technical capacities of Ministry staff and agriculture service providers and R&D sector?
- What monitoring and evaluation mechanisms exist? How long have they been in place? What indicators are collected and used?
- Consideration of sustainability issues (e.g., sustainable diets, environmental degradation, food biodiversity loss, intensification of production and monoculture agriculture)
- Nutrition-sensitive agriculture that integrate nutrition objectives into food and agriculture programmes or projects
- Targeting: Who is currently being targeted for nutrition action in the country? Who has been targeted in the past? Are nutrition actions currently reaching the intended target population groups throughout the country? How do current coverage rates compare to the past?

3. Comparison of the current food and nutrition situation with that in 1992

Provide an analysis of the current food and nutrition situation (availability of food – quantity in terms of caput calories and quantity and quality in terms of variety, dietary diversity, nutrient content, and safety; nutritional and anthropometric outcomes, access issues and food consumption trends) and compare it with the situation in 1992 to determine the progress made since the last ICN. Identify major constraints to implement the 1992 National Plan of Action for Nutrition and identify emerging challenges and opportunities for improving food and nutrition security.

4. What does it take to scale up action to improve nutrition in the country?

Given the current food and nutrition situation, what is required to scale up and accelerate action within the food and agriculture sector and across sectors? Within food and agriculture, what can be done at policy, programme, operational or financial levels to improve food and nutrition security? Who needs to be involved in scaling up action in nutrition? What is the role of other sectors e.g. environment, social protection and education? What kind of capacity-strengthening support is most urgently needed, in which sectors, and at what levels of government?